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years' service. For the calendar year 1915 imports aggregated \$49,312,184 (53 per cent from the United States); the exports, \$53,813,004 (44 per cent to the United States). Exports of cigars continued to show a decline.—The United States House of Representatives passed on May 23 a bill reconstituting the government of **Porto Rico** and conferring United States citizenship on native male residents. The president of the local federation of labor protested to American labor leaders against the brutality of the police in dealing with recent strikes.

#### IV. LATIN AMERICA

**Mexico.**—At the time of his recognition by the United States and eight Latin-American States, October 19, Carranza controlled the greater part of central and southern Mexico, 75 per cent of the entire republic, according to Secretary Lansing. In the north, however, the states of Sonora and Chihuahua and parts of Sinaloa, Durango, and Coahuila remained to be conquered from Villa. Lower California was "neutral." And Mexico City lived in terror of the bandit land-reformer Zapata, who was still at large in Morelos and the Federal District. Owing to the American embargo on the shipment of arms to his antagonists, the *de-facto* president was able in October to subdue three of Zapata's "generals." In the campaign against Villa, five thousand Carranza troops were allowed to pass through American territory to Douglas, Arizona, where they recrossed the frontier and defeated the Villista forces at Agua Prieta, November 2. On November 22 a Carranza army captured Cananea in the northern part of Sonora, while another column inflicted a loss of two thousand men upon a Villa army at Hermosillo, 130 miles to the southwest. These victories, and the partial reestablishment of law, order, and business in Mexico City, induced Cuba, Great Britain, Spain, and subsequently most of the European nations to follow the American example in recognizing the Carranza government. Diplomatic relations with the United States were placed upon a firmer basis by the appointment of Henry Prather Fletcher as American ambassador to Mexico, in December, and of Eliseo Arredondo as Mexican ambassador-designate to the United States. Carranza's diplomatic representative in Europe was Juan Sanchez Azcona, a prominent Liberal journalist, appointed March 1.—The need for a stable government was well attested by the report of the National Railways for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, tardily issued in November, 1915. The gross earnings had declined from \$57,370,282 in 1912-1913 to \$34,273,341 in 1913-1914; the net profit of \$21,345,613 for 1912-1913 had become a deficit of \$5,315,029 in 1913-1914. The disorders attendant upon the Constitutionalist Revolution had impoverished not only the railways. The rich mines in northern Mexico stood ruinously idle. In many regions of the war-wasted country, agriculture and animal husbandry had been paralyzed by bandit-soldiery. Indescribable suffering from starvation and typhus were endured by the poorer classes. Carranza's fair promises to protect

life and property and to hold constitutional elections seemed impossible of fulfilment. His program of land reform was postponed. His pledge to uphold religious liberty was set at naught by a few fanatics among his followers, who in several states persecuted or exiled the clergy, confiscated church property, and forbade the free exercise of religion.—In January it clearly appeared that Francisco Villa, Carranza's former associate and now his principal enemy, had perceived the futility of waging a hopeless civil war against the *de-facto* government and, in order to avoid certain capture by Carranza, determined to provoke American intervention. Villa had little to lose; in event of an American invasion he might conceivably pose as a national hero; at any rate, he would embarrass Carranza. Wanton attacks on American citizens would be the most obvious means to this end. On January 10 a Villa band seized sixteen Americans and one Canadian from a railway train near Santa Ysobel, and shot them in cold blood. The Americans were identified with mining interests in Chihuahua. The United States government at once demanded punishment of the bandits. Carranza replied by pronouncing Villa, Castro, and Lopez outlaws and by promising energetic action; but unfortunately the outlaws eluded pursuit. Other Villista leaders, however, "Generals" Jose Rodriguez and Almeida, Colonel Miguel Baca-Valles, Bernardo Duran, and Federico Duran, were apprehended and promptly executed. Villa's second conspicuous attempt to provoke American intervention was the raid on Columbus, March 9. This time his purpose was fulfilled, at least in part. The invasion of Mexico by an American punitive expedition speedily led to bickerings, then to bloodshed, between the Americans and Carranza. (For particulars, see *supra*, p. 20.) Instead of winning national acclaim as the defender of Mexico, however, Villa himself was defeated and his "army" dispersed. He was reported wounded, March 26, and, later, dead; certainly he disappeared from public view during April and May; but in June he reappeared, alive but crippled, if confidence may be placed in cumulative rumors. In July, Villista forces manifested new vigor in operations on the border between Chihuahua and Durango; defeating a small Carranza troop at Corralitos, they advanced to the conquest of Jiminez and Parral; toward the end of the month, however, the Carranza commander in Chihuahua reported that Villa had been repulsed at Parral and was being hotly pursued by three cavalry columns.—While the Carranza government was preoccupied with the campaign in northern Mexico, a new rebellion was reported to have been instigated in southern Mexico by a filibustering expedition under the leadership of the seasoned revolutionist General Felix Diaz, nephew of the ex-dictator, but satisfactory confirmation of this report is lacking. Victoriano Huerta, former president and dictator, died at El Paso, Texas, on January 13, as a prisoner of the United States.

**THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.**—President Isidoro Jimenez, placed in power by an election under American supervision in 1914, and never in harmony with the national congress of

the **Dominican Republic**, was impeached early in May, 1916, in consequence of budget disputes; he abdicated on May 7. In the midst of ensuing revolutionary disturbances, some two thousand American marines were landed on the island. After two months of recurrent skirmishes, the congressional leader General Arias laid down his arms, in the expectation that a constabulary would be established under American control. As Jimenez's successor, Federico Henriquez Carvajal was elected by congress and proclaimed provisional president, July 26.—Circumstantial reports of revolutionary movements in **Guatemala** were firmly denied by President Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who was reelected for a term expiring March 31, 1923.—During October and November all armed resistance was crushed and the pacification of **Haiti** completed by American naval forces. The Haitian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 75 to 6 on October 7, and the Senate by a vote of 22 to 12 on November 12, ratified the treaty making the republic in effect a protectorate of the United States. Friendly relations with France were restored in November by the formal apology of President Dartiguenave for the invasion of the French legation (last RECORD, p. 724). In May a crisis was precipitated by the refusal of the senators and deputies to surrender their legislative authority at the bidding of President Dartiguenave, and to meet simply as a constituent assembly for the purpose of drafting a constitution in conformity with the protectorate. President Dartiguenave's decree dissolving the Senate was approved and upheld by U. S. Rear-Admiral Caperton. In the midst of the controversy, the cabinet resigned, May 5. MM. Borno, Audain, and Dorneval consented to retain their portfolios, respectively, of foreign affairs, public instruction, and justice; and on May 10 MM. Herraux and Vieux were appointed to preside over the departments of finance and interior.—On October 24 Dr. Francisco Bertrand and señor Alberto Membreño were elected president and vice-president, respectively, of the republic of **Honduras**, for the period 1916-1920.—Presidential elections in **Panama**, July 9, resulted in the choice of señor Ramón Valdes, without serious opposition; the disgruntled Conservative party alleged that the electoral census had been improperly manipulated.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**—In the preliminary stage of the presidential election in **Argentina**, on April 2, the Radical party carried the day with 340,367 popular votes as compared with the 150,268 of the Conservatives; 120,566 of the Progressive Democrats; 66,200 of the Socialists; and 28,096 of the Dissident Radicals. This result was the more significant since these were the first general elections held under the new law, with secret obligatory vote, *scrutin de liste*, and minority representation. The electoral colleges, convening on June 12, designated the Radical candidate, señor Hipólito Irigoyen (by a majority of 152 in a total of 298 votes cast) as president of the republic for the term October 12, 1916-1922. The vice-president-elect was señor Pelagio Luna. In opening the congress, about June 1, the president referred with gratification to the internal tranquillity and external peace of the nation; he lamented, however, the diminution of immigration and

the deleterious economic effects of the European War.—A new **Bolivian** cabinet was appointed with señor Victor E. Sanjinés as minister of foreign relations; Arturo Molino Campero, minister of *fomento*; José Gutiérrez Guerra, finance; Ismael Vasquez, justice; Luis Salinas Vega, public instruction and agriculture; and General Fermin Prudencio, war and colonization.—The federal congress of **Brazil** was opened on May 3; President Braz commented on the economies necessitated by the war crisis and outlined governmental measures to redress the unfavorable economic situation.—A grave ministerial crisis was occasioned in **Chile** by the demand for a coalition "national ministry." On a vote of confidence, November 2, the cabinet was supported by 37 members, but 27 abstentions indicated the strength of the opposition. Owing to disagreement between the upper and lower chambers of the legislature, the formation of a new cabinet was postponed and the crisis prolonged. At length, on December 15, one week before the expiration of President Luco's term, a new Liberal cabinet was organized by the chief magistrate's personal friends, señores Guillermo Jara, Rafael Orrego, Manuel García de la Huerta, Domingo Solar, Captain Guillermo Soubllette, and Pedro Iñiguez. On December 23 señor Barros Luco formally transmitted his powers to señor Juan Luis San Fuentes, elected in May as president of the republic. A new cabinet was at once installed, comprising, as premier and minister of the interior, Elías Balmaceda; foreign affairs, Ramón Subercaseaux; finance, Ramón Santelices; justice, Augusto Orrego Luco; war, General Salvador Vergara; industry, Roberto Guzmán Montt. On December 31, however, the new cabinet was compelled to resign, in consequence of an adverse vote in the senate. At last the desire for a coalition cabinet was gratified. On January 12 señor Ibáñez formed the new cabinet, as follows: premier and interior, Maximiliano Ibáñez (Liberal); foreign affairs, Ramón Subercaseaux (Conservative); public instruction and justice, Roberto Sánchez (Democratic Liberal); finance, Armando Quesada (Radical); war, Cornelio Saavedra ("nacional"); industry and public works, Angel Guarello (Democrat). Chilean economic and financial conditions began in a measure to recover from the derangement caused by the war's interference with the staple industry, nitrate exportation.—A turbulent presidential election in **Ecuador**, in January, resulted in the choice of señor Alfredo B. Moreno, a former foreign minister and ex-vice-president, as president of the republic. An eight-hour-day law was promulgated, providing for 25 per cent or more extra pay for overtime, 15 days' annual vacation, and 60 days' sick leave with pay.—The constitutional amendment granting religious liberty in **Peru** was promulgated by the congress notwithstanding the president's non-approval.—A consular report of November 23 confirmed the report that **Uruguay** had enacted a legal maximum of eight hours *per diem* for laborers. An old-age pension bill was approved in congress. On November 21 señor Juan Carlos Blanco, minister of public works, was designated minister of Uruguay to France; his cabinet portfolio was taken by señor Santiago Rivas.